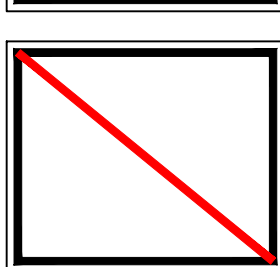
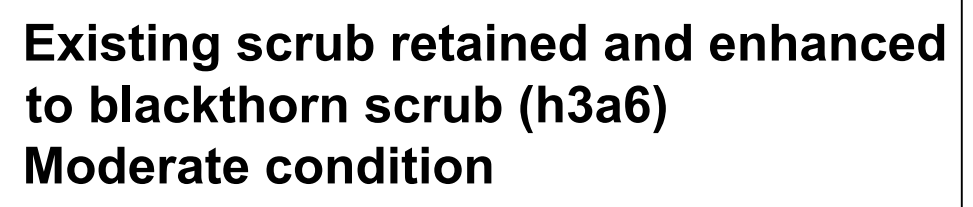


Other neutral grassland (g3c)
Good condition



- A (parcel is a good example of its habitat type, with indicator species present)
- B (varied sward height)
- C (bare ground)
- D (cover of bracken and scrub)
- E (combined cover of suboptimal species, invasive species and physical damage).
- F (10+ vascular plant species/m² including forbs)

1. The existing grassland shall be mown 14-16 times during the growing season and remove all stags.
2. The ground shall be scarified and overseeded the area to achieve Criterion A and F.
3. It is recommended that a seed mix such as the **Emsorgate seed mix EM34** (<https://www.fishbase.org/docs/default-source/composite-materials/seeds/mixtures-purposes-meadow>) be used. This will ensure that the parcel is a good example of its habitat type for Criterion A, and that 10 or more vascular species are present per m² for Criterion F.

Once the grassland has been established, it must be managed so that it remains suitable for moor to a short sward height. Alternatively, different areas of grassland can be cut at different times of year. This will ensure that sward height remains varied, with at least 20% of the grassland being cut at low heights.

To achieve Criterion E, the grassland area shall be protected from excessive damage. This includes preventing a husbandry regime which would result in the removal of vegetation, or where the grassland post-development, the grassland is not selectively in use and that damaging management activities are not used. This shall ensure that physical damage is evident within the grassland and that any damaged areas are repaired.

The grassland shall be monitored annually to ensure that it meets the requirements of the Impacts (adverse) present on site shall be removed on an annual basis to pass

- A (good example of habitat type):
- B (age ranges):
- C (invasive spp.):
- D (well developed edge):
- E (clearings, glades or rides):

1. In order to enhance the search to moderate condition and change the habitat type to blackthorn scrub, Criteria A (good example of habitat type) and Criteria B (age range) will be targeted for grassland.
2. Existing scrub shall be thinned out by removal of woody species by 30%. All arising shall be chopped on site and spread within adjacent scrub area.
3. Native species to be planted in the scrub area including hazel (*Corylus avetana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly tree aquilegium, dog rose *Rosa canina*, and blackthorn *R. Prunella spinosa*. The native species shall be planted in the scrub area in proportion to the native, at least three native woody species are present and at least 70-90% of the scrub area shall be blackthorn.
4. To cross Criteria B, it is recommended that the newly planted shrub tree species are younger, including seedlings and saplings. More mature shrubs already present should be retained within the stand. This will ensure that seedlings, saplings, young shrubs and mature shrubs are all present.
5. Planting of additional species into the stand will also ensure that the habitat meets the definition of a scrub area. The scrub area shall be dominated by blackthorn (*R. Prunella spinosa*) as the species dominant or stands. Dominated by blackthorn (*R. Prunella spinosa*), often forming a dense canopy or a well-developed understorey. Examples (*Pirus pirus*, Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), or hazel (*Corylus avetana*)).

- A (good example of habitat type):
- B (age ranges):
- C (invasive spp.):
- D (well developed edge):
- E (clearings, glades or rides):

1. In order to create willow scrub to moderate condition scrub, Criteria A (good example of habitat) Criterium C (free of invasive species) and Criterium D will be targeted for planting.
2. The following are the native plant species that will be planted: Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), holly leaf aquilegium, and willow Salix caprea shall be planted into the designated areas. This will ensure that 100% of the scrub is native, at least four native woody plants per hectare.
3. To pass Criterium C, it is recommended that the plantation is inspected on an annual basis for invasive non-native species and that they will be removed by hand.
4. It is also recommended that the edges of the scrub are predominantly planted to the edges of the willow scrub areas to define and strengthen the edges.
5. Planting of additional species into the stand will also ensure that the habitat meets the definition for a good example of habitat. The stand must contain more than one single species dominant or stands Dominated by Willow (Salix spp.) often forming monoculture stands or with associated species like Brambling (*Rubus fruticosus*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), or Hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

[illegible]

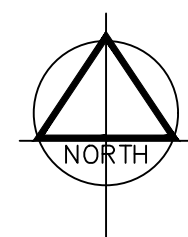
TREE SPECIES						
Species	Common name	Girth (1m)	Height (cm)	Root	Planting	Numbers
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Birch	12-14	350-425	Rootballed	Plant in pits large enough to accommodate the root ball with a layer of 100mm all mound. Break up base of pit prior to planting	7
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild cherry	12-14	350-425	Rootballed	Back fill to level of pit prior to planting. Stake with two pointed brack stakes with two rubber ties with spacer bar	4
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mountain ash	12-14	350-425	Rootballed	Back fill to level of pit prior to planting. Stake with two pointed brack stakes with two rubber ties with spacer bar	3

	REVISIONS		
B	Revisions for updated BPG requirements - plan, specification and schedule.	LAC	02.03.26
A	Changes to reflect revised layout.	LAC	25.02.26

Institute
Registered practice

^E Appletons Landscape Architects and Environmental Consultants
17 Chorley Old Road, Bolton BL1 2AD Tel: 01204 382004

Institute
Registered practice



ppletons

– 7no. *Betual pendula*

PLAN - Scale 1:500

BAMFORD FIELDHOUSE CRICKET CLUB, ROCHDALE

Landscape Proposals